such no demand is pending with NBCFDC from Orissa State. Statement

The Corporation can assist a wide range of income generating activities. However, it will not finance merely infrastructure development schemes. In case, where the infrastructure development leads directly to income generation, it can be considered for financing.

For the memebrs of Backward Classes living below the poverty line, the proposals should be such which generate enough income to the beneficiary to push him above the poverty line. This is an important aspect because spreading of assistance thinly without generating sufficient income for the beneficiary, serves little purpose.

ACTIVITIES WHICH CAN BE FINANCED UNDER NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LOAN SCHEMES:— (i) Agriculture and Allied

Agriculture production and related field such as irrigation, purchase of agriculture machinery, animal breeding, poultry farming, horticulture, bee keeping etc.

Purchase of equipment for agriculture services such as custom service (pesticide spray, harvesting etc.) custom hiring of agriculture machinery.

Agriculture marketing through cooperative Societies/Association of farmers belonging to Backward Classes. Setting up grading and packging houses, purchase of transport vehicles for marketing of agriculture produce etc.

Commission agents at Mandi Samitics etc.

(ii) Artisan and Traditional occupation

These include barbers, washermen, tailors, weavers, carpenters, potters, Black-smiths, masons and manufacturing of handicraft items including brass were, gardeners in urban areas, etc.

(iii) Technical Trades-self Employment

These include technical trades such as electrician, plumber, sheet metal, TV/ Radio repair, motor mechanic, tyre puncture repair, refrigeration mechanic etc.

(iv) Smal, Business

These include small business, tea shop, general provision stores, books and stationery shop, newspaper and magazine shop, Vendors, Photocopier service, typewriting and word processing service etc.

(v) Small Scale and Tiny Industry

Hawai Chappal manufacturing, hair brush manufacturing, safety match box manufacturing etc.

(vi) Transport Services

These include plying of bullock and other animal driven carts, cycle-rickshaw, autorickshaw, taxis, tempos, trucks for hire etc. including cycle hiring service.

The above activities are illustrative and not exhaustive, and beneficiaries may choose any of the occupations of their choice under these activities.

Sewage Treatment Plants in cities

*73. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many cities in the country have a population of one lakh and above according to 1991 census;

(b) how many of them have adquate sewage treatment plants;

(c) whether it is a fact that raw sewage is polluting water streams and is causing many water-borne diseases; and

(d) whether Government would consider giving these sewage treatment plants the hoghest priority at least in the cities, to make "Health for all by 2000 A.D." a reality?

THE MINSITER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) There are 300 cities (Class-I) in the country having a population of one lakh and above, as per 1991 census.

(b) As per the draft report on 'Status of Water Supply, Waste Water Generation, Collection, Treatment & Disposal in Class-I Cities 1994-95' of the Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment & Forests, 71 cities (Class-I) have either primary or secondary sewage treatment facilities.

(c) It is true that untreated sewage if discharged into rivers causes contamination. If such contaminated water is used without proper treatment, it can cause water borne diseases.

(d) Sanitation is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Local Bodies to provide sewarage and sewage treatment facilities in the cities.

However, the National River Conservaion Directorate (NRCD) under the Ministry of Environment & Forests has informed that under the Ganga Action Plan and National River Conservation Plan, it is proposed to construct sewage treatment plants in 125 towns covering 23 rivers in the country. An amount of Rs. 1912 lakhs has been allocated during 1997-98 for sewerage schemes, sewerage treatment plants and other allied works.

Liberalisation of Licencing Norms for Sugar Factories

*74. PROF. RAM KAPSE:
SHRI RAJNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal for liberalisation of licensing norms for Sugar Factories to be set up;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the reasons leading to this liberalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No Sir. There is no proposal for liberaiisaiton of Licencing Norms for sugar factories.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

सुरक्षा के आधार पर सरकारी आवास

*75. **श्री नागमणि**:
श्री ईश दत्त यादव:

क्या शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने सुरक्षा के आधार पर अनेक लोगों को सरकारी आवास उपलब्ध करवाए हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो आज की तारीख के अनुसार किन-किन व्यक्तियों को सरकारी आवास उपलब्ध करवाए गए हैं,

(ग) सुरक्षा के आधार पर सरकारी आवास उपलब्ध करावाए जाने के क्या मानदंड है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन मानदंडों की समीक्षा की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी परिणाम क्या है?

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्री तथा शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री टी.जी.वेकटरामन): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। 19 व्यक्तियों को सुरक्षा आधार पर साधारण पूल के रिहायशी वास मुहैया कराए गए हैं। इन व्यक्तियों के नाम विवरण में है (**नीचे देखिए**)

(ख) और (घ) दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए जाने तक, सुरक्षा कारणों से साधारण पूल के रिहायशी वास, प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष के आधार पर प्रदान किए जा रहे थे। अक्तुबर, 1996 में जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार साधारण पूल के टाईप-VI से ऊंची श्रेणी के रिहायशी वास "जैस प्लस" सुरक्षा श्रेणी वाले व्यक्तियों को बाजार किराया/विशेष लाइसैंस फीस के भूगतान पर गृह मंत्रालय की स्पष्ट सिफारिशों पर प्रारम्भ में एक वर्ष के लिए आंबटित किया जा सकता है।